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[NO. 226.]

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By PHILIP WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will
hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year,
payable in advance.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option
of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents
per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five
cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be
post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Debates on the CAUCUS.

[Mr. Fisher's remarks concluded.]

But, sir, said Mr. Fisher, these are not the only mistakes made by Mr. Crawford. In his annual report of 1820, he committed an error of nearly 3 millions of dollars, which was detected by Mr. Calhoun. He made a second report to correct the first, and the second report was also incorrect; he made a third one, and this, too, in the opinion of Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Sargeant, and other able financiers, was still wide of the mark. I shall notice only one other instance of the Secretary's mismanagement of the funds of the nation—it is in connexion with the insolvent Banks. By voluntary loans to these Banks, or imprudent deposits, the nation will lose nearly one million of dollars, according to his own report. In one Bank alone, (Vincennes) he placed a sum greater than the total capital of that Bank. Now, sir, these things prove one of two conclusions; either that Mr. Crawford is not capable of managing the duties of the Treasury; or, if he does possess the necessary skill, that then he has, through carelessness or design, greatly mismanaged the finances of the nation; in either result, he certainly cannot be a proper person for President of the U. States.

Mr. F. said he would pass over some other acts of the Treasurer, on which he intended to remark, and come to his connection with the *Radicals*. It is not necessary, sir, here to give the history of this new party, further than to state, that it is not composed of the choice materials of either of the old parties, but is made up of the fag-ends, the disappointed and disaffected of both. This party is opposed to the present Administration; to its policy and leading measures, and Mr. Crawford is the known head of this mongrel set. He is their candidate—there is not a Radical in the nation but supports him. Though a member of the Administration, he heads a faction hostile to the wise measures adopted by Mr. Monroe, and which are generally approved by most of the Federalists as well as by all the true Republicans. While Mr. Crawford is thus blundering and stumbling along in his department; while he is carrying on his operations with the *Radicals*, to destroy every branch of the system of national defence, let us turn, sir, to Mr. Calhoun, and examine his "public services" to the nation.

John C. Calhoun entered Congress about the year 1811—at a time when our affairs had reached a crisis, which threatened war, or national degradation. He stepped at once on the theatre of Congress, a political Roscius; by the force of his talents, he soon gained a standing that attracted the attention of the whole nation. He was compared to the sages of the old Congress. Before the end of that Congress, he stood at the head of the Committee of Foreign Relations—by far the most important Committee in Congress at that period.

It was Mr. Calhoun, and a few other distinguished Republicans in Congress, who waited on Mr. Madison, and told him that the crisis required decisive and energetic measures; or, that the national character would sink. Mr. Madison communicated his war message, and the House of Representatives referred it to the Committee of Foreign Relations. That Committee was composed of some of the oldest and ablest men of the party in Congress; but when the question of war was brought before them, they approached it with deep apprehensions. It was an experiment yet to be made by our Government, and moreover there was a powerful party in the country opposed to it. The Committee met, full of doubts and apprehensions. Mr. Calhoun addressed them at great

length. He showed that war, or national disgrace, was the alternative; he demonstrated the ability of the nation to sustain the war; when he concluded, doubt no longer dwelt in the Committee—they were for War. Mr. Calhoun was appointed to draw up the manifesto, setting forth the causes of the war; this paper has aptly been called the second Declaration of Independence. But Mr. Calhoun was not only one of the moving spirits that brought on the war; after it was declared, no one was more active in devising the ways and measures for a vigorous prosecution of it, in organizing the navy and the army. During the whole of that contest, he stood to his post in Congress, battling it with the Federal phalanx, and cheering up the spirits of the Republicans. But the storm of war blew over, and the sun-shine of peace broke out on the nation. If Mr. Calhoun was active in carrying on the war, he was not less so when peace came, in devising measures to repair the effects of the war, and in suiting things to a state of peace. The war taught us a lesson of experience; and a nation like an individual, should profit by experience. Mr. Calhoun was foremost in devising a system of national defence—that system which the *Radicals* have labored so hard to destroy. Shortly after the war Mr. Monroe was elected President. He placed Mr. Calhoun in the Department of War. As during the war, this department was the one through which the operations were chiefly directed, it was found by the new Secretary in the greatest disorder. He found on the books more than fifty millions of unsettled accounts. He set the proper officers to work; in less than three years, the balances were nearly all settled. He found defects in the system of accountability—public money was given out, badly disbursed, and still worse accounted for. He introduced important changes, and exacted rigorous punctuality from all public agents. The consequence is, that the large sums which now pass through the War Department, are disbursed with less loss than ever was before known in this or any other Government. He found defects in the system of supplies—he recommended an entire change, by which thousands of dollars have been annually saved to the nation. By economy and management, he has reduced the expenses of the Ordnance Department. Ordnance of all descriptions are now obtained cheaper than ever before known. There is a saving on muskets alone, of nearly \$3 a piece. By care and economy, the annual expense of each soldier has been reduced more than \$135. In short, documents show, that by skill, system, and economy, Mr. Calhoun, in the management of the War Department, annually saves to the nation not short of a million of dollars, and yet we have heard a member on this floor, without any other proof than his empty assertion, accuse him of extravagance! But this is not all. Under his direction the system of national defence has been established, and is progressive, and if not destroyed by the *Radicals*, will in a few years be completed.

These, Sir, said Mr. F. are some of the reasons why I prefer John C. Calhoun as President; and why I object to Wm. H. Crawford—I believe that for the nation Mr. Calhoun would make the best President—his past life and public services show it. But, Sir, there is yet another reason, that operates on my mind against Wm. H. Crawford. He is the Virginia Candidate. As a native of North-Carolina, with the interest and honor of the State near at heart, I am free to say, that of two candidates, equal in merit, the one proposed by Virginia, the other not, I would go against him to break the charm of Virginia influence, and think and act for ourselves. North-Carolina has the name of being led by Virginia; true or false, we should give proofs that we are now free. We have followed Virginia until her politicians fancy we dare not part from her; tell them that North-Carolina will not vote for their candidate, and they will laugh you to scorn. Sir, my state pride revolts at the thought. We have followed Vir-

ginia, acted with and supported her men, for 36 years, and what offices of honor or profit has she given to North-Carolina? While she has profusely spread the loaves and fishes to her own citizens, and to every other state, she had scarcely permitted North-Carolina to gather up the fragments—she has given us a Secretary of Legation, and a Commissioner to arbitrate the contested value of stolen negro slaves.

A gentleman the other day, in the debate on another subject, asked if we wished a part of the "loaves and fishes?" I boldly answer, yes! Our Government, sir, is founded on the principle of representation; that principle should be felt, and preserved in each co-ordinate branch of government, as well as in the Legislative. The Constitution, said Mr. F. secures us our weight in the Legislative branch, or, he doubted North-Carolina would be neglected there too. As for myself, sir, I neither expect nor desire any office in the gift of Government; but I wish to see North-Carolina receive her due portion. She has sons of talents, and of worth, who would fill with honor to themselves and the nation, any office in the Government; but, as long as we follow Virginia, they will remain in obscurity. And, what better things can we expect, if Wm. H. Crawford is elected? He is the Virginia candidate; he will be under Virginia influence, and N. Carolina may expect from him Virginia neglect and disdain. But, sir, we may hope for better treatment from John C. Calhoun. He comes from a state, bearing half of our name; and possessing the same interests and feelings with ourselves: a state, too, that is smaller than our own, and she will find it necessary to conciliate her larger sister by acts of kindness and confidence. Besides this, sir, already has Mr. Calhoun given proofs of his high regard and friendship for North-Carolina, and of his attention to our interest. Sir, it is to him, and to him alone, that we owe the acquisition of the Cherokee Lands—an acquisition which has already brought a large sum into our Treasury, and will bring much more; but for the proceeds of these lands, our works of Internal Improvement would ere this have stopped. There is yet another instance of his regard for equal rights and for North-Carolina. The Academy at West Point is a National Institution; before Mr. Calhoun came into office, it was supplied with young men, chiefly from Virginia, and a few other states—North-Carolina had but little share; but since Mr. Calhoun has been in office, he has established a principle of equality, and North-Carolina has come in for her share of Cadets. The gentleman from Fayetteville, (Mr. Strange) tells us that he is a Virginian, and that he is proud of his birth-place. Sir, these are very natural feelings, and it is to be expected that he would act under their influence; but he will permit us, who were born in North-Carolina, also to cherish the character of our native state. Sir, said Mr. F. I admire Virginia, she has produced a race of great men, and of high-minded politicians; but this is no reason why North-Carolina should come and go to her beck and nod. I would wish to see North-Carolina under the influence of no state. I wish to see her act on her own lights, and worthy of the character of a great state. Until she does act in that way, she will never obtain her just influence among the other states of the Union.

Portugal.—A letter received by a gentleman in New York from Lisbon, dated the 21st of July, mentions that the state of things there and throughout the country is growing worse and worse. Commerce is almost reduced to nothing. Imprisonments and banishments continue; and the expressions of public dissatisfaction are so frequent and unguarded, that the writer thinks a change of some sort cannot be far off. The letter is couched in very general language, but clearly intimates that the country is in a state of unusual excitement.

CORPORATE LEARNING.

The mayor of a country town, conceiving that the word *clause* was in the plural number, would often talk of a *claw* in the act of the legislature.

Morganton Academy.

THIS institution having received such assistance from the acts of the last Assembly, as places it on a stable and respectable foundation, and enjoying the labors of Mr. Alexander E. Wilson, a graduate from the State University, who has, during the last year, given the most satisfactory proof of his faithfulness and ability, is now recommended to the attention of the public. The Trustees are aware of the little reliance which can be placed on recommendations of this nature; still, having witnessed the rapid improvement of the youth, in morals and literature, under the instruction of Mr. Wilson, considering the pleasantness and perfect healthfulness of the situation, and the benefit which must result from having the teachers of both departments of the institution, together with the Rev. Mr. Eddy, residing in the Academy buildings, where they will continually watch and labor for the intellectual and spiritual good of the pupils; they cannot but ask those gentlemen who wish to fit their sons for college, or to give them a valuable scientific education, to inquire whether the facilities afforded at this institution are not, at least, equal to any in the state.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC T. AVERY.

Fresh Goods.

THE subscribers are receiving, and opening, at their STORE in Concord, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a large and general assortment of

All kinds of Goods:

and have made arrangements to receive from said places, monthly, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. MURPHY & BROWN.

Concord, Sept. 1824. 148
Country Produce, of all kinds, received in exchange for Goods.

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a line of Packets between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stone & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and cabins well fitted up for the accommodation of *Passengers*. He therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia and its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent and advantage to the owners; the consumption being, at present, about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will, no doubt, be soon far greater.

JAMES PATTON, Jr.
Commission Merchant, No. 23 north Front Street, Philadelphia.
Sept. 1, 1824. 154r.

A Warning.

THE subscribers having been duly appointed, at Lincoln Court, July session, 1824, Administrators of the estate of Henry Conner, dec'd. late of said county, hereby notify all who are indebted to the estate, to come forward, without delay, and make payment, or enter into such arrangements as will be satisfactory and safe to the Administrators. All debts which may not be so arranged previous to the Lincoln court in October next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Likewise, all persons having claims against the said estate, are invited to present them for settlement, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law.

JOHN F. BREVARD.
DANIEL M. FORNEY.
Lincoln co. July 31st, 1824. 6it26

Boot and Shoe Establishment.

REMOVED.
E. BENEZER DICKSON takes this method to inform his customers, and the public at large, that he has removed his shoe-shop from the house he formerly occupied, and has taken the house owned by Mr. Thomas Todd, nearly opposite Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, on Main-street, Salisbury; where he will carry on, as usual, the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its various branches, in a style of neatness and durability which, he believes, cannot be surpassed by any in the state. All orders from a distance, for work in his line, will be faithfully attended to.

Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1824. 1r

For Sale, the Celebrated Horse

NAPOLEON.
THE subscriber offers for sale this much admired Stallion; which, if not sold previous to Tuesday of October Superior Court, will, on that day, be exposed to public auction. Terms made known on application.

MICHAEL BROWN.
Salisbury, Sept. 21, 1824. 4it27

Strayed away

FROM the subscriber, on the 15th of April last, two COLTS, one three years old Filly, light sorrel, with a large star in her forehead, fourteen hands high; one bay horse colt, one year old past. Any person who will give the subscriber information of the said colts, by writing to the post-office in Salisbury, or otherwise, shall be reasonably rewarded.

VALENTINE BIRD.
Salisbury, Sept. 7, 1824. 5it26

The Militia Laws,

REVISED and published this year, under the direction of the Adjutant General, and comprising all the laws passed by the General Assembly relative to the militia, up to this date, as sale at the office of the Western Carolinian.

State of North-Carolina.

THE Public Treasurer, viewing the Act of the last Assembly, (Chapter XI.) passed for the relief of the Purchasers of the Cherokee Lands heretofore sold under the authority of this state, as conferring a great and singular favor on that description of his fellow-citizens; and being anxiously desirous that they should avail themselves of the favor and indulgence of the state, thus generously and unexpectedly extended and proffered to them; and wishing, withal, to put from himself the painful necessity of performing the truly irksome and very unpleasant duties required of him by the said Act, in the event of the failure of the Purchasers, or any of them, to avail themselves of its generous and accommodating provisions; takes the liberty, as a friend who endeavored to aid and assist, to the utmost of his very limited abilities, in obtaining the passage of the Act above mentioned, to advise and entreat all concerned that they promptly and industriously make the necessary preparation, and come or send to Raleigh within the time fixed and limited by the law, and thus avail themselves of its kind and indulgent provisions. Should any Purchaser suffer the present opportunity to pass away unimproved, the Treasurer is fully persuaded that no application for other or further indulgence of the like kind will, at any time hereafter, prove successful, or be sustained.

The Legislature has already gone so far as to do so much, in the law referred to, that few indeed can hope, or even wish it to do more. The Public Treasurer may possibly be mistaken; but he certainly and truly does believe and consider all hope or expectation of future Legislative interference, or of further stay or indulgence, in regard to the monies due or becoming due from the Purchasers of Cherokee Lands as aforesaid, as being entirely hopeless and forlorn.

Raleigh, September 1, 1824. 6it29
It will be borne in mind, that the 31st of October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

Mansion Hotel,

SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY EDWARD YARBROUGH:

WHO respectfully informs the public, and his friends, that he has taken the extensive and elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, (lately occupied by Mr. James Huie.) The convenience of this situation for business, is equal to any in the place. The House contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in the place, and attended to by obliging and attentive Hostlers; his table and bar, will be supplied with the best market affords; and the regulations of his House, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who may think proper to call on him; and he assures them, that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

February 24, 1824. 96

Notice.

AT August county court, the subscriber obtained letters of administration on the estate of Frederick Dinkins, dec'd. All persons having demands against said estate, are requested to render them in to the subscriber as soon as convenient, that provision may be made for the payment thereof. Also, those indebted to said estate, will please to make payment as soon as possible, as no indulgence can be given.

JAS. DINKINS, Adm'r.
Mecklenburg co. N. C. Aug. 28, 1824. 5it27

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on Sunday night, the 19th inst. a negro man, by the name of LEVI; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, tolerably black complexion, middle size, has a scar caused by a cut with a knife across the back of one of his hands, and a small scar on the right side of his neck a little below his ear; had no clothing but a shirt, trousers, and blanket. A reasonable reward will be given to any person who will give information to the subscriber, within three miles of Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. where the said negro is, or may be had, and all necessary charges will be paid.

DANIEL CLINE.
Sept. 23, 1824. 5it27r

Store-House at Mocksville,

TO RENT.
THE subscriber wishes to rent the following property, during one year, or for a term of years, to wit: A lot at Mocksville, Rowan county, on which a spacious store-house, with a good cellar, and a large two-story house, divided into convenient and useful apartments, are erected. Mocksville is near about in the centre of that section of Rowan, known as the Forks. As that part of country, both as to fertility of soil and population, is not inferior to any, a profitable result might be anticipated from a mercantile establishment at that place. Gentlemen in that business, and wishing a situation, are invited to call and view the premises, and judge for themselves.

ELIZABETH M. PEAPSON.
Mocksville, May 22, 1824. 709

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public at large, that he has survived his tedious illness of the fever, so that he can attend to his shop again. He hopes that his customers may not forget to call on him as usual, as there shall be nothing lacking to render them general satisfaction in the above business he pursues. Those that may please to call on the subscriber, no doubt will be as well pleased as in any other shop in the town of Salisbury. It is not very necessary to mention distant fashions as some do, for gentlemen are in the habit of having a particular fashion to suit themselves in dresses: I will engage to have as good work done as can be done in the town of Salisbury, and on the most desirable terms. Also, cutting and repairing will be duly attended to.

N. B. Ladies pelices can be cut, or made, in the neatest fashion, at the subscriber's shop, opposite the State Bank, in Salisbury.

SAMUEL PRICE.
July 20, 1824. 829



PRESIDENTIAL.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

The following are the candidates who will be voted for by the People of North-Carolina, on the second Thursday of November next, for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:

John Giles, of Rowan county;
Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes do.
Peter Forney, of Lincoln do.
Robert Love, of Haywood do.
Augustin H. Shepperd, of Stokes do.
John M. Morehead, of Guilford do.
James Mebane, of Orange do.
Josiah Crutcher, of Wake do.
Walter P. Leake, of Richmond do.
William A. Blount, of Beaufort do.
William S. Blackledge, of Craven do.
William Martin, of Pasquotank do.
William Drew, of Halifax do.
William B. Lockhart, of Northampton do.
Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington.

The following is the caucus ticket, formed by a nocturnal convale at Raleigh, last winter, and pledged to vote for W. H. Crawford as President, and Albert Gallatin, for Vice President. We leave it to the people—an independent American people, jealous of their rights as freemen—to say which they will vote for: whether for the People's Ticket, one of their own choosing, or for the caucus ticket, formed by a combination of aspiring radicals?

Caucus Ticket.—John Paxton, Rutherford; Meshack Franklin, Surry; Robert Williamson, Lincoln; James Legrand, Montgomery; Abraham Phillips, Rockingham; A. L. Gray, Randolph; Benj. H. Covington, Richmond; Tho. Ruffin, Orange; Nathaniel Jones, Wake; John Hall, Warren; George Outlaw, sen. Bertie; Cha. E. Johnson, Chowan; Tho. W. Blackledge, Beaufort; John Owen, Bladen; William Blackledge, sen. Lenoir.

INDICATIONS.

Extract of a communication from the chairman of the Jackson committee for the state of Ohio, to the Secretary of the Jackson committee of Virginia:

Cincinnati, (Ohio,) Aug. 18, 1824.

SIR: I am solicitous of opening a correspondence with the friends and supporters of Gen. Jackson, in Virginia, and not being personally acquainted with any gentleman of that state who is publicly known to be an advocate of his election to the next Presidency, I have taken the liberty of addressing you, in the first place, with a view to that object. The friends and supporters of that incorruptible patriot and consistent republican, in this section of the Union, look to Virginia at this time with great anxiety and peculiar solicitude. We contemplate the political movements of your state with mingled feelings of pride and pleasure. We see a powerful party, whose principles and conduct are inconsistent with the oldest land-marks of the great Republican family, arrayed against the People in support of the Caucus Nomination at Washington. And we view with pride and pleasure the exertions which have been made and still are making for the Hero of New Orleans; but we are without any particular and certain information on the subject.

In Ohio, the cause of Jackson has advanced with a rapidity and success beyond the most sanguine expectations of his warmest friends, until it is now reduced to a moral certainty he will obtain the electoral votes of this State. Within two months, he has thrown Mr. Clay in the back ground, and is now ahead of either Clay or Adams; so that we calculate with great confidence, not only that he will receive the electoral votes of the state, but that he will obtain them by a majority over all the other candidates. The abuse and calumnies which have been poured out incessantly upon the public and private character of this distinguished chieftain and statesman, by the partisans of Clay, has produced a reaction in the public sentiments of our people, which has prostrated the hopes of the Kentucky candidate, in Ohio, forever.

Indiana, within the last three months, has come out boldly for the hero, and placed that state on the same high ground which Ohio now occupies. In Illinois, Jackson is sure of two of the three votes of that State; while Missouri, if the Legislature change the electoral law, and give the choice of electors to the people, will be for him by a large majority. Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama, have long been for him. Louisiana, having come out so full in his favor, at the late state election, is helping us very much, as it has already had a very perceptible effect in all the western states north of the Ohio river.

It is now seriously believed, here, that Mr. Clay will soon be withdrawn, as it is now ascertained that the vote of New-York will be given to Mr. Crawford, and of course he (Mr. Clay) cannot get into Congress as one of the three candidates. In such an event, all the nine Western and Southwestern States will be for Jackson, which, with Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina, will make him decidedly the strongest candidate. If it were possible for the votes of Virginia to be given to him, we should have much confidence in his election by the Electors.

The proceedings of your convention have just reached us; we are much pleased to see a full Jackson Ticket in old Virginia. But we wish to know what prospects there are of its succeeding.

Will you have the goodness to write me immediately on the receipt of this and give me such information of the relative standing of the several candidates in your state, and in Maryland, as may be in your power, and such other information as you may think proper to communicate?"

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your humble servant,

ELIJAH HAYWARD,
Chairman of the Jackson Committee for the State of Ohio.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in Alabama to a gentleman in Washington city, dated

CAHAWBA, AUG. 16, 1824.

"I received your letter of last month. You may be assured Mr. Crawford cannot get the votes of this state under any circumstances. Gen. Jackson, from all the information I can obtain, will get the vote of the state. In this county, and south of us, Mr. Adams will succeed; but as we vote by General Ticket, Jackson is certain of success."

A meeting at Florence in Alabama, at which General John Coffee presided, resolved that "they would support General Andrew Jackson for the office of President of the United States, as first in the estimation of the people of Alabama. In Lauderdale county, in that state, the votes were 237 for General Jackson, 38 for Mr. Adams, and 7 for Mr. Clay. At a meeting in Huntsville, a proposition was submitted to declare Mr. Clay the second choice of Alabama; but the meeting decided that as General Jackson would certainly receive the votes of that state, it would be inexpedient to make a second choice.

At the late state election, in Missouri, a poll was opened for President in St. Charles, the present seat of government, and the votes were 96 for Jackson, 23 Adams, and 23 Clay. At St. Francis all the votes were for Jackson but one, and that was for Adams.

Kentucky.—The sheriffs from sixty-nine counties in Kentucky, convened at Frankfort on the twenty-sixth of August, to make returns of the election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, agreed to compare sentiments on the presidential election. The result of the first vote was 58 for Mr. Clay, 9 for general Jackson, and 2 for Mr. Adams. Leaving Mr. Clay out, the result of the second vote was 31 for General Jackson, 20 for Mr. Adams, and 17 for Mr. Crawford. A vote was then taken for Vice President, several of the sheriffs having previously left the room, and the result was 25 for Mr. Calhoun, 14 for Mr. Sandford, and 9 for Mr. Gallatin. Taking these votes as a fair indication of public sentiment in Kentucky, Mr. Clay is her first and General Jackson her second choice for President: Mr. Adams is the third, and Mr. Crawford the last choice of that state. Mr. Calhoun is her first choice for vice President, Mr. Sandford her second, and Mr. Gallatin her last. Notwithstanding the recommendation of Mr. Sandford as Vice President, by the friends of Mr. Clay in the Paris convention, it is believed that the electors of that state will give their votes to Mr. Calhoun. We think that the office of Vice President has been in second rate hands long enough: It is time that it were restored to its original and intended dignity and importance.

Franklin Guz.

JACKSON IN NEW-JERSEY.

In an address of the N. Jersey convention, by whom electors favorable to Jackson and Calhoun were nominated, an eloquent and powerful appeal is made in favor of the hero of Orleans. "Venerable remnant of revolutionary patriots, (say they,) Jackson is one of you. At the age of fourteen, his tender arms shouldered a musket in his country's defence, and with you, he can expose his scars as a memorial of his participation in the eventful struggle. Children of the heroes of the revolution! his blood was mingled with that of your fathers, nobly shed, to purchase the liberties we now enjoy. When our frontiers were invaded a few years since by bands of ruthless savages, and whole families were butchered and scalped in cold blood; when children were torn from their mothers' breasts, and their brains dashed out in vindictive malice, or cruel sport, Jackson left the comforts of his peaceful retreat, and, at the head of his brave volunteers, appeared like a guardian angel, and brought security to the distressed inhabitants. Days and weeks he marched the trackless desert, deprived of food and rest, and returned not till a series of brilliant successes had dispersed and nearly destroyed the ferocious foe. Need we remind you of the eighth of January 1815, the most glorious day upon which an American sun has set since the close of the revolution? Need we say who was the presiding genius on that triumphant occasion, when Britain's choicest troops bowed before American valor as grain before the sickle? Need we recall to your recollection New Orleans saved; an invading foe exterminated; the repu-

tation of our country redeemed and exalted, and its hero covered with glory? Are these illustrious deeds forgotten? Is American gratitude extinct? No. The universal burst of heartfelt joy and thankfulness which had just welcomed the brave LA FAYETTE to our shores, and now attends his way, gives loud demonstration that we are not ungrateful. Let not the claims of Jackson then lie unremembered. The feeling of the nation calls for him; he is emphatically the people's candidate."

LA FAYETTE.

From the New York Evening Post, September 13

After several postponements on account of the weather, the splendid fête given to General LA FAYETTE took place last evening, the delay having given time for extensive preparations. We hazard nothing in saying, that it was the most magnificent fête, given under cover, in the world.

To give an adequate description, at any time, would be impossible, and, at present, a very feeble sketch indeed must serve to convey an idea of a festival, which realizes all that we read in the Persian Tales or Arabian Nights, which dazzled the eye and bewildered the imagination and which produced so many powerful combinations, by magnificent preparations, as to set description almost at defiance.

A large painting was exhibited over the entrance of the castle representing emblems of liberty, but after the General had entered, it was rolled up, and behind it was exhibited a transparency representing the Castle of Le Grange, in France, underneath was written *his home*. The effect of this well-timed and delicate memento was very pleasing; in the midst of his national family, it reminded him of his native land and those inmates who shared in his pleasures by anticipation. A gentle breeze of air was felt through the embrasures under the walls of the castle. The music was in a gallery over the entrance, and the superior band from West Point played their best pieces between each cotillion. The dancing commenced at an early hour, and although the number present was considerable, we should say between six and 7000, there was still abundant room for the display of taste and skill in those who tripped it on the "light fantastic toe."

We never saw ladies more brilliantly dressed; every thing that fashion and elegance could devise was used on the occasion. Their head dresses were principally of flowers with ornamented combs, and some with plumes of ostrich feathers. White and black lace dresses over satin were mostly worn, with a profusion of steel ornaments and neck chains of gold and silver, suspended to which were beautiful gold and silver badge medals, bearing a correct likeness of La Fayette, manufactured for the occasion. The gentleman had suspended from the button-hole of their coats a similar likeness, and, with the ladies, had the same stamped on their gloves. A belt or sash, with a likeness of the General and entwined with a chaplet of roses, also formed part of the dress of the ladies. The General and suit, entered about ten o'clock, and were received with acclamations. He marched around the spacious area, paying his respects to the ladies, and exchanging congratulations on the occasion, and appeared to be highly delighted and gratified.

We are sensible that description falls short of the reality. It demands the pencil of the painter and the talent of the poet to convey an adequate idea of this truly magnificent festival, besides all the technicalities of which the original designers and inventors of the decorations alone are masters.

London boasts of its Vauxhall, Paris of its Champ d'Elysees, Naples of San Carlos. Foreign gentlemen present admitted that they had never seen any thing to equal this fête in the several countries to which they respectively belong. The blaze of light and beauty; the decorations of the military officers present; the combination of rich colors which met the eye at every glance; the brilliant circle of beauty and fashion in the galleries; every thing in the range of sight was inexpressibly beautiful, and doing great credit and honor to the managers, and all engaged in this novel spectacle.

The general with his suit retired about two o'clock, and went on board the steam boat James Kent, which immediately sailed for West Point. The dancing was kept up about an hour longer, when the company gradually retired, highly delighted with the entertainment.

We have read of fairy places, says the Gazette, but have never seen any thing to compare in splendor and magnificence with the scene which we witnessed last evening. Words are inadequate to convey to the mind even a faint idea of the reality.

The following is the manifest of the cargo of the great ship Columbus, which lately sailed from Quebec. It is perhaps the largest cargo ever shipped in one vessel since the days of Noah:

41 pieces of oak
425 do. yellow pine,
2800 do. red pine,
54000 staves and heading
35000 deals.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1824.

Benjamin S. King, Esq. of Raleigh, who was appointed agent by the little meeting held in Concord on the 14th of August, with the ostensible view of starting a third electoral ticket in the state, has, in a communication to the Raleigh Star, declined acting in the capacity assigned him. Although he says he is desirous to see Mr. Adams elected President, yet he will not lend any assistance to get up a separate ticket for him in this state—believing, as he does, that it is impossible for Mr. Adams to succeed in North-Carolina; and that he will support the Jackson electors, with the view of defeating the caucus party. This attempt, then, to divide the people, (that their enemies might profit thereby) has proved futile. And it is the last attempt of the kind, we suspect, that will be made: at least, it is the last one that need excite any fears with the friends of Jackson.

GEN. LA FAYETTE.

The splendid reception of Gen. La Fayette in this country, cannot fail of attracting the attention of all Europe; and we may permit ourselves to believe it will furnish a moral support to the cause of Liberty throughout the whole civilized world. It will naturally awaken the attention of the people of Europe, and turn their reflections on America—the freedom we enjoy, and the glorious revolution by which it was achieved. They will be led to compare their condition with ours, and will sigh for the enjoyment of those political and moral blessings which are consequent on the freedom of our institutions. It must also attract the attention of the kings and despots of Europe, the "Holy Alliance"—it will give them no pleasure. All this display of national gratitude, for its achievements which, of all others, they mostly dread and fear. La Fayette aided in accomplishing, in this Western Hemisphere, what they have combined to prevent in Europe—the destruction of tyranny, and the establishment of the liberties of man.

This demonstration of national gratitude, will also refute an opinion long inculcated, (and which it is the policy of kings and aristocrats to inculcate) namely, that "Republics are ungrateful." This maxim (for it had grown into one) has long been disproved in the United States; but in Europe, it is to this day credited as orthodox; and doubtless it has, on many occasions, shed a damper on the ardor of patriotism. Nor can it be denied that the history of the ancient Republics, furnishes ample proofs of the truth of this ungrateful charge: the fate of *Miltiades*, *Aristides*, and many others, who, after bleeding for their country, were persecuted, exiled, and treated like traitors,—show, that with those Republics the charge is too well grounded; but the annals of our country furnish abundant proof, that our Republic is not ungrateful.

America, on the occasion of the visit of Gen. La Fayette, as well as in many other respects, will stand to the benighted nations of Europe, as a cloud by day, and a pillar of fire by night, to guide them on their march from the oppression of their task-masters, to a condition more consonant with the dignity and rights of man.

We invite every freeman of North-Carolina, whether a friend of Jackson, Adams, Clay or caucus, to read the following circular of Gen. Forney, clear through. It is a candid and forcible declaration of the sentiments and views of an old and sterling Republican, in whom there is not the faintest shadow of deception; his course will be now, as it ever has been, straight-forward, without variableness or turning. We wish every one of the candidates on the people's ticket, would come out thus unequivocally, that the people might know *who* and *what* they are:

To the Friends of Mr. Jackson:

There is no one who can wish more heartily for the success of General Jackson, than myself. I prefer him, because I believe that he is capable, that he is honest, that he is just, and more identified with the people themselves, than any other candidate: He is emphatically the people's candidate. He is not pushed forward by greedy expectants: no hireling prints are bribed to trumpet forth his praise: it is a movement of the people alone; and their voice, I trust, will be heard.

But let the consequences be what they may, I deem it proper, in order to remove false impressions, should any unhappily exist, to declare, that my consent of being placed on the people's ticket, was, and still is, solely with the understanding of voting, if elected, for General Jackson as President. I feel myself bound by this understanding; and I rejoice that I have not yet out-lived my old fashioned republican principles; that the representative is bound to obey the voice (or, if you please, the instructions) of his constituents.

Candor and fair dealing with the many highly respectable gentlemen in this district, as well as in other parts of the state, friendly in the first instance to Mr. Adams, demand this declaration, that it may be distinctly known that no understanding on my part can, does, or ought to exist, to vote for Mr. Adams. I make this declaration at this time, because the crisis seems to call for it, in order to silence and put to shame certain of the opposers of General Jackson, and not out of any

disrespect to Mr. Adams, or any wish to undervalue his distinguished talents and services. Neither do I do it to provoke an opposition from his friends; for I most fondly hope that they will still continue united with us in the support of the people's ticket. Their known intelligence is, I think, a sufficient guaranty as to the course they will pursue. Their policy appears to be our policy; we cherish the same principles; and we are both the friends to the administration of the present venerable chief magistrate.—Thus embarked in the same political vessel, we should not quarrel about the *Helmman*.....peradventure, during the contest, we might be cast upon the rocks, and thus fall an easy prey to the piratical crew, who appear to be hovering around us. My sentiments with regard to Mr. Adams, are known to most of my acquaintances. But even if he possessed, in my estimation, superior claims to General Jackson, there is, I conceive, something improper in a ticket to be voted for by the friends of both, with any other view than as General Jackson may be preferred by them to Mr. Crawford.

My being placed upon this ticket, was through the solicitations alone of the friends of Jackson in this district. I acknowledge no secret committee, or caucus, at Raleigh or elsewhere. If such exists, or has existed, of the friends of Jackson, I KNOW THEM NOT. My nomination has been confined to the people of the district; to no others do I owe, or am I willing to owe, any allegiance.

PETER FORNEY.

[We saw a publication in the Halifax "Free Press," a few weeks since, from Mr. Drew, a candidate on the people's ticket, in which he declares, unequivocally, that he will, if elected, vote for Gen. Jackson. And we understand the other candidates on the people's ticket will soon declare themselves in like manner.]

FURTHER INDICATIONS.

At a muster of Capt. Daniel Sullivan's militia company in the lower part of Davidson county, adjoining the Randolph line, on the 18th inst. a vote was taken on the Presidential question; the issue was as follows:

For Andrew Jackson, 53
William H. Crawford, about 12
John Quincy Adams, 11 or 12

TO THE EDITOR.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Sumpter District, S. C. on the High Hills, near Statesburg, on the 8th ultimo, to a Barbecue, (where we expected to find the most of the people in favor of Adams and Crawford,) it was proposed to take the opinion of the people on the Presidential question: Col. James G. Spann was called to the chair; and after several lengthy and able speeches were made on the subject, in favor of different candidates, Mr. Stephen D. Miller, one of our senators to the state legislature, rose in favor of Gen. Jackson. His speech was lengthy, and appeared to cut its way through all opposition. Mr. Miller stated that he was personally acquainted with the General. We then voted; and on counting the same, it appeared there were 69 for Jackson; 16 for Adams; and 5 for Crawford.

There were a number of Yankees present, who appeared warm in the cause of Jackson.

Yours, respectfully, &c.

W. H. CAPERS.

Sept. 10, 1824.

New-York.—The grand jury of Herkimer county, N. Y. at the last session of the county court, balloted for President of the U. States, and Governor of that state—the two attending constables voting with them; the result was as follows:

For President, Andrew Jackson, 11; John Q. Adams, 9; William H. Crawford, 2; Henry Clay, 1.

For Governor, De Witt Clinton, 16; Samuel Young, 4; John W. Taylor, 2; Daniel D. Tompkins, 1.

At a meeting of the officers of the 1st rifle battalion of Albany county, on a ballot, Jackson received 30, Adams 15, Crawford 2, blank 3.

At a meeting of the republicans of Phelps Ontario county, it was resolved, that the conduct of the Senate of that state, in refusing to give the election of electors to the people, was a high-handed attempt to subvert our republican institutions. On taking a vote for President, the whole company were for Gen. Jackson, save one.

These indications plainly shew, that the people of New-York would prefer two, at least, of the candidates in preference to Mr. Crawford; but yet an aristocratical legislature, probably will disregard the will of the people, and appoint electors favorable to that gentleman.

We perceive from the Newbern Sentinel, of the 18th ult. that William S. Blackledge, Esq. declines standing as a candidate on the People's Ticket; and that a meeting was called, to be held in Newbern, on the 23d ult. for the purpose of nominating a candidate in the place of that gentleman. Mr. B. was not induced to decline from any change of sentiment on the Presidential question—for he is as staunchly opposed to the caucus candidate as ever, and will support the cause of the people—but from other motives, he thought it advisable that another candidate in his district should be run on the people's ticket, in preference to himself. The gentleman to be run on the ticket will be nominated by the people themselves, at their meeting in Newbern.



ROWAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following premiums are offered by the Rowan Agricultural Society, to be awarded at the Fair and Show, which will be held in this town, on Thursday the 28th day of Oct. inst.:

- 1st. A silver cup worth \$10, for the greatest quantity of corn grown on any given quantity of reclaimed old ground, not less than three acres.
- 2nd. A silver medal, with an appropriate inscription, for the greatest quantity of wheat grown on not less than five acres of reclaimed land.
- 3d. Ten dollars in cash for the greatest yield in cotton, from not less than two acres of reclaimed land.
- 4th. A silver medal for the best grass lot of upland.
- 5th. A gold medal for the best bull, not under two, nor over five years old.
- 6th. A gold medal worth \$5, for the best heifer not more than three years old.
- 7th. A silver cup worth \$10, for the best milk cow.
- 8th. An elegant bridle for the best Stallion to improve the breed of saddle horses, to be owned in Rowan county.
- 9th. Ten dollars for the best Stallion to improve the breed of work horses, to be owned in Rowan.
- 10th. A two horse Dagon plough for the best brood mare.
- 11th. Ten dollars for the best colt, not less than one, nor more than four, years old next spring.
- 12th. The same for the best filly, same age.
- 13th. A one horse Dagon plough for the best mule, not less than one, nor more than four, years old next spring.
- 14th. Five dollars for the best sow.
- 15th. The same for the best boar.
- 16th. Two and a half dollars for the best sow pig.
- 17th. The same for the best boar-pig.
- 18th. Two dollars for the best ewe.
- 19th. The same for the best ram.
- 20th. A set of tea spoons for the best piece of home-made curtain cloth. Honorary premiums for 2nd and 3d qualities.
- 21st. A set of tea spoons for the best piece of table linen, not less than twelve yards.
- 22nd. The same for the best piece of wool and cotton cloth, not less than ten yards.
- 23d. The same for the best piece of woollen cloth, not less than twelve yards.
- 24th. Five dollars for the best piece of home made cotton bagging.
- 25th. Two dollars for the best piece of rope, not less than 20lbs.
- 26th. An honorary premium for the best piece of home-made carpeting, not less than 20 yards.
- 27th. The same for the best pair of woollen stockings.
- 28th. The same for the best 5 yards or more, of flannel.
- 29th. The same for the best specimens of all sorts of farming utensils.

JOHN BEARD, Jr. Sec'y.

Oct. 4, 1824.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Editors of the Raleigh Register conclude a fulsome panegyric on their present favorite, W. H. Crawford, in the following words: "His object will be the happiness of the people, his means economy, his guide the constitution." What a text is here for comment. "His means economy!" Will it be the same sort of economy that he exhibited in collecting and managing the moneys arising from the sales of public lands in the West, by which the nation will lose a good part of one million of dollars? Will it be the same species of economy that led him to employ his supporter, Jesse B. Thomas, to ride through the Western States electioneering for him, at the expense of the United States, under the pretence of inspecting the land offices? Will it be such economy as he extended towards the late Collector of the port of Wilmington, in this state, who, by the indulgence of Mr. Crawford, recently failed for more than \$100,000! which will be wholly lost to the nation? This defaulter is now a thorough-going advocate for the election of his friend, Mr. Crawford.

It has been publicly admitted by some of Mr. Crawford's best informed friends—Mr. Randolph, among others—that he [Mr. Crawford] has only lost about 2 1/2 per cent. on all the public moneys since he has been Secretary of the Treasury. viz: 2 1/2 per cent. on about one hundred millions of Dollars; which is equal to 2 1/2 millions of Dollars. This, to be sure, may appear very trifling in the eyes of the Secretary, when, at one time, he made a mistake of three millions of Dollars in his annual report—but to us, the people, it looks to be a pretty round sum: It is more than the total valuation of all the lands in five counties of the state. If this be the sort of economy that will follow the election of Mr. C. as it preceded it, we may, at the same time, look out for one of its necessary concomitants, namely, for a system of direct taxation—an al-

ternative he offers to Congress, in one of his reports. So much for his economy. Next, "His guide the Constitution." Was the constitution his guide, when he loaned, according to the report of the Edwards committee, such large sums of money to the Banks of the District of Columbia, out of the public Treasury, as, also, to the banks in some of the Western States, a great part of which money will be lost forever to the nation by the failure of these banks. If he did go by the constitution, it was not the constitution of the United States—for that says, "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law"—see section 9th cons. U. S. And yet what immense sums did not Mr. C. draw from the Treasury without the authority of the law, for the purpose of loaning it to the paper Banks in the District of Columbia, and in the Western states! To be sure, this munificence on the part of the Secretary, has made all these banks his friends and advocates for the next presidency; but then the people's money pays for the whistle. Was the constitution his guide, when he created an office, and appointed to it his friend Jesse B. Thomas, at an enormous salary, to traverse the Western States, electioneering for him? But it is useless to multiply facts in the history of Mr. C's public life. The Editor of the Register has given up his first favorite, Mr. Adams, in order to help the cause of the caucus candidate. No doubt he has his reasons for it: "the laborer is not without his hire." Having embarked in the cause, his zeal knows no bounds. Were Mr. C. to take the constitution, and tear it to pieces before the eyes of the Editors of the Register, they would still say, "his guide the constitution."

NO CAUCUS MAN.

LA FAYETTE IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

At the meeting in Fayetteville, to make preparations for the reception of Gen. La Fayette, Gov. Holmes was present, and cordially entered into the plan of arrangements proposed, and expressed a wish that the reception of La Fayette in North-Carolina might be in a style correspondent with the patriotic feelings, the taste, and the pecuniary independence of the citizens of the state.

At this meeting, it was resolved that a correspondence be opened with the police of Raleigh, Wilmington, &c. to induce the co-operation of those and other towns; that a deputation be sent to meet Gen. La Fayette at Yorktown, Va. and invite him to honor us with a visit; that an escort of cavalry be sent to the line of the state, to meet the General; that on his arrival in Fayetteville, the military, the citizens, the pupils in the academies and schools, be formed in double lines, facing inwards, and salute the Gen. and his escort while passing through; that triumphal arches be thrown across the bridge and the principal streets; that during the procession, the artillery shall fire a salute, and all the bells in town be rung; that on the night of the day the Gen. shall arrive, there shall be a general illumination of the town; that a public dinner be given next day, and a ball in the evening; that the Gen. be presented with a suitable address, by the chairman of the committee of arrangements; and that all the soldiers of the revolution in the state be invited to honor the occasion with their presence; and, in fine, that every citizen of North-Carolina, who can make it convenient, be requested to add, by his presence, or otherwise, to the interest of the scene. We have no doubt but some of the citizens of Salisbury, and other parts of the west, will go to Fayetteville on this occasion. For their satisfaction, we will advise them, through our columns, of the time, as soon as we can learn it, of the arrival of La Fayette in the state.

FROM BRAZIL.

The Sultana, arrived at New York from Rio Janeiro, left the latter place on the eighth of August. Alfred P. Edwards, Esq. a passenger, is the bearer of despatches for this government and for the Brazilian charge des affaires. Both the Portuguese and the Brazilians had lost all confidence in the emperor, the latter considering him ready to surrender the country to his father. All the northern provinces, from the Amazon to Bahia, were hostile to him, and would not acknowledge the new constitution. General Carvalho, governor of the province of Pernambuco, is at the head of the opposition. He has recommended a convention to establish a government for themselves. The emperor has secured the navy and the army, which consists of 7,000 men. The Portuguese expedition intended against the Brazil was given up. The intelligence from the northern provinces was alarming to the emperor, who ordered an embargo on the 26th of July, and all the vessels of war in Rio Janeiro were prepared for sea, with a number of transports, having on board 2000 troops under General Lima, and the squadron under Lord Cochrane, destined for Pernambuco. The first blockading squadron of Pernambuco under commodore TAYLOR, reached Rio Janeiro on the 3d of August.

Colombian Republic.—Papers of a late date from Bogota, state that Bolivar, with his characteristic magnanimity, had de-

clined the \$50,000 voted him as an annuity for life by the Colombian government. The Vice President has been permitted by Congress to accept the snuff-box sent him by the King of England.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Hill, of the schr. Superior, at Soto La Marina, dated July 24.

"On the 19th, at 4 o'clock A. M. before day light, he was executed at the head of the army. They say he died boldly, having previously made a long speech in favor of the government, exhorting the troops to be obedient and attentive to their duty. All his suite are detained under a strong guard, and it is reported they will suffer the same punishment as the Emperor. The widow has expressed a wish to return to London and bring the rest of her children, six in number, along with her to this country."

Capt. H. adds, that the brig Swift, which brought Irturbe out, had that morning sailed for New Orleans or Havana; and that it was well she did, for 50 soldiers arrived immediately afterwards to take possession of her.

By an arrival at New-York, accounts from New Orleans to the 26th Aug. had been received. The sickness, at that date, was increasing. About ten persons died daily, of the yellow fever. The thermometer had, for two months past, (from June to the last of August) ranged from 87 to 96 degrees.

Health of Charleston.—The Board of Health of this city, report ten new cases of Yellow Fever, on the 17th Sept.; five on the 18th, two on the 19th, seven on the 20th, nine on the 21st, no new case on the 22d, and two new cases on the 23d. The Board also report eight deaths by yellow fever on the 20th, four on the 21st, four on the 22d, and nine on the 23d.

We are desired to say, that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ravenscroft, will be in Salisbury on Saturday and Sunday, the 16th and 17th days of October—and at Christ's Church (Rowan co.) on Wednesday and Thursday previous, the 13th and 14th days of October; at which times and places the Rev. Bishop will administer the holy ordinance of the Lord's Supper, and the rites of Confirmation.

Charleston, Sept. 24. Cottons.—Some small sales of prime Uplands, of the old crop, have been effected this week at 13 cents, and a portion of the new crop now in the market, is offered at the same price; the best samples, however, of this latter description, are held at higher rates. Courier.

DIED. Near Columbia, Maury county, Tennessee, on the 23d of August last, with a short but severe illness, which she bore with an amiable resignation, and a fortitude which few but Christians ever possessed on a like occasion, Mrs. Anneth Thomas, aged 40 years, consort of Isaac J. Thomas, Esq. (and daughter of Capt. James Houston, dec'd.) both natives of Ireland county, N. C. from whence they removed to Tennessee in the year 1814. Mrs. Thomas has left a numerous and respectable train of connexions, to mourn the loss of an amiable friend and companion, and a pious woman and devoted Christian.

In Raleigh, on Wednesday, the 15th inst. Mr. Benj. F. Haywood, oldest son of the late Stephen Haywood. In our last paper, with melancholy feelings, we announced the death of the Father, and it now becomes our painful task to record another instance of mortality in the same family. Mr. Haywood was in the 23d year of his age. He had just received a licence to practice the Law. Register.

BY SATURDAY'S MAIL.

We have received by this day's mail, from the Secretary of "Sincerity Lodge," at Clinton, Georgia, resolutions passed at a meeting of the members thereof, evincing their regret for the death of their Junior Warden, John W. Monroe, [whose death we noticed a week or two since.] It shall be inserted in our next.

"A North-Carolinian" shall also find a conspicuous place in our columns next week.

Gen. La Fayette returned from Albany to New York on the 20th ult.; and was expected in Philadelphia on the 28th.

The ship John Wells, arrived at N. York on the 21st ult. brings English advices as late as the 11th of August. We extract the following item, relative to the market:

Liverpool, Aug. 11, 1824. "The demand for Cotton the last three days has been but moderate, and the total sales from the 7th inst. to last evening have been but 3877 bags of all descriptions. Of this quantity, 2238 were Uplands, and sold at 7 1/2 to 9 1/2; 221 Orleans, 8 1/2 to 10 1/2; 288 Tennessee, at 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; 173 white and 125 stained Sea Islands, at 11 1/2 to 19d."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Capt. Fletcher, arrived at New-York from Gibraltar, confirms the intelligence, via Philadelphia, that the constitutionalists had possession of Tarifa. He informs that the royalist and French armies were in the rear of that place, when he passed on the 15th ultimo. He at the same time saw two French frigates, lying off and on the harbor. It was reported at Gibraltar that 300 cavalry, which were sent to Tarifa, had joined the constitutionalists. A revolutionary spirit had also discovered itself in several other parts of Spain, and the inhabitants had taken up arms against the king, and it was expected that the whole country would, in a short time, be in a state of revolt.

In addition to the above, we learn from letters received by a respectable merchant in this city, that the French had been repulsed three different times at Tarifa.

We also learn from captain Fletcher, that he came down the Straits in company with a British squadron from off Algiers, bound to England, the Dey having compromised his differences with Great Britain.

Doct. J. M. Slaughter,

HAVING settled himself in Concord, A. C. offers his services to the inhabitants of the Town and its vicinity, in the various branches of his profession. He may be found at his shop, one door north of the Post-Office, except when absent on professional business. Oct. 4, 1824. '26

Salisbury Light Infantry.

YOU are commanded to appear at the Court-House, on Thursday, the 7th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs, to be reviewed by the Col. Comdt. of the Reg't.

By order of Capt. Hy. Giles.

LEWIS UTMAN, O. S. N. B. It is requested that those who have not provided themselves with the uniform adopted by the company, will do so by the day of review; as it is desired that the company should hold that rank and position in the regiment which is justly its due.

Sept. 25, 1824. 26

New supply of Fresh Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving and opening a large and general assortment of all kinds of Goods, at his store in Salisbury, from Philadelphia and New-York; and has made arrangements to receive from said places, monthly, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell very low. His customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

J. MURPHY. 6mt48

Salisbury, Sept. 1824.

N. B. Country Produce of all kinds, received in exchange.

Morgan Bible Society.

THE second anniversary of this society, will be held at the Church in Morgan, on Tuesday, Oct. 26th. This being one of the days appointed for holding the county court, it is hoped that many will find it convenient to attend. The clergy men of every denomination, are invited to be present, and aid the cause of the institution by their counsels and exhortations. Subscribers and managers are requested to settle their accounts with the Treasurer, on or before that day, as a large amount is now due to the parent society.

C. EDDY, Secretary.

Valuable Property, for Sale.

ON Monday, the 25th day of October next, before the Court-House door in Lincoln, will be sold, at Sheriff's sale, for cash, the following articles of real and personal property, viz:

800 acres of Land, lying on either side of Ball's creek, at its junction with the Catawba river, and extending for a considerable distance, along the said river, adjoining the lands of Peed, Emerson, White, and others, inclusive of very excellent and valuable Iron Works, comprising three convenient fires, all, at present, in good repair, and situated on a stream affording, at every season, a sufficiency of water for the various purposes of machinery. The land is well adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, wheat, and other grain.

Also, a third part of 927 acres of well timbered land, lying on the waters of Mountain Creek, adjoining the lands of Folenwider, Abemathy, Cook, and others, and containing an inexhaustible mine of iron ore.

Also, 6 likely negroes, one of whom is an excellent hammerman, bloomer and forge carpenter.

All the property of Col. Wm. Black, executed at the instance of J. F. Brevard and D. M. Forney, administrators of the estate of Henry Connor, deceased, and others.

And, also, 340 acres of land on Ball's creek, adjoining the aforesaid tract of Col. Black's, including a comfortable dwelling-house, and other necessary out-buildings, a good grist mill, saw mill, cotton gin, &c. the property of Reuben Emerson, executed at the instance of the same.

The fertility of the soil, and healthy situation of the above lands, and near the banks of the Catawba river, a river which bids fair, at some future day, to afford a great source of wealth to the western section of our state, laying aside their other and great advantages, ought to be sufficient inducements for purchasers; and it is to be hoped that persons wishing to obtain great bargains, will view the premises, and attend the sale.

JACOB FORNEY, Sheriff.

Lincolnton, July 26, 1824. 227

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, N. B. North Carolina, on the 1st October, 1824.

Wm. M. Alexander.	John Johnson.
Alexander Bain	Laird Kirkpatrick.
Rev. George Boger	Robert Kirkpatrick.
Solomon Burris	Enoch Morgan
James Brown	John S. McCurdy
Samuel Black	Samuel F. Morrison
John Black	James M'Cauley
Robert Biggar	John S. M'Cauley
Peter C. Boger.	David M'Leure
John Crothers	Hector M'Caehron
William Collins	David Miller
Noah Corzine	Margaret Means
James A. Collins.	Samuel M'Curdy
Capt. J. Dangerfield	Robert Means
James Dickson.	Matilda M'Cauley
James Eagle	James M'Cauley
Philip Eagle.	William M'Cauley
Robert Flemming	William Newel.
Abraham Fox.	Robert Pickens
Christian Gregory	Benjamin Plunket
George Goodman	Peter Pless
Christian Goodnight.	Hannah Parks
Leonard Hagler	Elizabeth Plifer.
Maj. James Harris	John Rogers
Charity Honeycut	Christopher Rinehart
William Harris	Permenio Rogers.
Lewis Honeycut	Michael Sides
Joseph Howell	Elisba Spears
John Hamilton	Robert G. Weddington
William G. Harris	William Wilson
James Harris	George Whitley
Thompson Hunt	Benjamin S. West.
Samuel S. Harris.	

'28 D. STORKE, A. P. M.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber has opened a house of Private Entertainment; where Travellers can be accommodated. He promises all who call on him, good treatment, with a plenty of the best to eat and drink.

H. B. SATTERWHITE.

Wilkesborough, June 26th, 1824.

Declarations in Ejectment.

For sale, at this Office.

Convention of St. Petersburg.

Sept. 18, 1824.

THE board under this Convention, on Saturday last, the 11th inst. unanimously agreed upon and fixed the following averages to be allowed as compensation for each and every slave, for whom indemnification may be due, under the said Convention, viz:

For all Slaves taken from the State of Louisiana, Five Hundred and Eighty Dollars.

For all those taken from the State of Alabama, Georgia and South-Carolina, Three Hundred and Ninety Dollars.

For all those taken from Maryland, Virginia, and all other States not named as above, Two Hundred and Eighty Dollars.

The two Commissioners under the above named convention, met this day, under the new constitution of the Board as prescribed by the 3d article of the Convention, and notified the Secretary of State that they are ready to receive and proceed in the examination of the Definitive List whenever it may be submitted to them.

The Board then adjourned till Wednesday, the 8th December next, when, if the Definitive List, shall, in the mean time, be received, they will proceed to an examination of the claims which may be in a state of preparation for hearing.

The Board has decided that the testimony of witnesses shall be received in writing, unless a personal examination shall be required.

The Board has also decided that all arguments of the claimants, their agents or counsel, shall be in writing.

JAMES BAKER, Sec'y.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, 2

Washington, 13th Sept. 1824. 5

NOTICE:

Citizens of the United States having Claims under the Treaty of Ghent, for slaves and other private property, taken from them during the late war between the United States and Great Britain, are hereby notified, That the Definitive List, required by the subjoined article of the Convention of St. Petersburg, will be laid before the Joint Commission for ascertaining and determining the amount of such claims, at its next meeting in this city, on the 8th of December next, in the present year; that such as have not already exhibited their Claims, and the evidences of them to this Department, may do so before that time.

ARTICLE III.

When the average value of slaves shall have been ascertained and fixed, the two commissioners shall constitute a board for the examination of the claims which are to be submitted to them, and they shall notify to the Secretary of State of the U. States, that they are ready to receive a definitive list of the slaves and other private property, for which the citizens of the United States claim indemnification; it being understood and hereby agreed that the commission shall not take cognizance of, nor receive, and that his Britannic majesty shall not be required to make compensation for any claims for private property under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, not contained in the said list. And his Britannic majesty hereby engages to cause to be produced before the commission as material towards ascertaining facts, all the evidences of which his majesty's government may be in possession, by returns from his majesty's officers or otherwise, of the number of slaves carried away. But the evidence so produced or its defective-ness, shall not go in bar of any claim or claims which shall be otherwise satisfactorily authenticated.

4729

To Journeymen Tailors.

I WISH to employ a Journeyman Tailor, immediately; good wages and steady employment will be given. JACOB RIBBLIN.

Lexington, N. C. Oct. 1, 1824. 3128

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT, in Equity, Septem. Term, 1824. John Bryan vs. Joseph Pouter, Francis Pouter, Aaron Chambers and Louisa his wife, James Pouter, Hezekiah Hall and Sarah his wife, William Pouter, John Cornell and Nancy his wife, Elijah Cornell and Elizabeth his wife, Mary Johnson (widow), late Mary Pouter, and Jane Gamble (widow), late Jane Pouter; Original Bill: It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that all the defendants, except Joseph Pouter and Francis Pouter, are inhabitants of another state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, requiring the said defendants living out of the state, to appear at the next court of equity to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesboro, on the second Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the same set for hearing ex parte.

O. BARRETT, c & M. E.

Price adv. \$2 75. 631

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term, 1824. John Scott vs. William Lamm: original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is an inhabitant of another state, it is ordered by the court, that advertisement be made three weeks, successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, then and there to plead, or demur, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.

JOHN GILES, CLK.

State of North-Carolina.

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term, 1824. Thomas Holmes vs. Vernon Smoot: original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is an inhabitant of another state, it is ordered by the court, that advertisement be made three weeks, successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, then and there to plead, or demur, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.

JOHN GILES, CLK.

Sheriffs' Tax Deeds.

DEEDS for land sold by Sheriffs for arrears of Taxes, for sale at the Carolinian's office.

Entry takers' warrants,

For sale at this Office.

THE MUSE.

FROM THE NORWICH COURIER.

"There's beauty in the deep."—Mirror.

There's beauty in my Jane:
Although her mild and radiant eye
Beams gaily as the arching sky;
Though she possess, in buoyant grace,
The kindred charm of form and face;
Yet brighter beauties far are seen,
Than those that deck her comely mien:
'Tis in her loveliness of soul,
That glids, and spans, and crowns the whole.
There's beauty in my Jane.

There's quiet in my Jane:
It is not in her slumbering hours
That pass so still in summer bowers;
Nor in her dreams, by fancy wrought,
Or dull vacuity of thought;
But in her gentle, softened mind,
And words, and actions, each refined—
The peace that is to seraphs given,
That soars aloft and flies to heaven:
There's quiet in my Jane.

FROM THE UNITED STATES LITERARY GAZETTE.
A FRAGMENT.

Dear Sister, I was once as thou art now,
A thing all life and joyance; then my brow,
Untouched by time or care, was smooth, my
mind,

Like thine, was buoyant; ranging, unconfined
As winds that sweep the ocean. While I gaze
Upon thee, and behold thy innocent ways,
How does the memory of departed days
Haunt me with feelings, that I would forget;
Joys, whose remembrance only brings regret,
Now they are gone forever. Once, like thee,
I roved among the hills; there, fancy-free,
Gazing on nature with intense delight,
With an unsated, cloyless appetite.
They call thee childish!—Would that I could
bring

Back my own childish feelings, when the Spring,
Just blushing into Summer, closed the woods
With varied verdure, and the rushing floods
Sounded delicious music; or when wild
With coming storms, with clouds on clouds
upplied

In awful grandeur, and with winds that sobbed
Loud through the forrest, Winter came and
robbed
Autumn of all her beauty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. White: I send you, for insertion in the
Western Carolinian, an extract from an address
of President Appleton, on "Independence of
Character." This extract is made from a small
volume of addresses delivered at the annual
commencements of Bowdoin College, (state of
Maine,) from 1808 to 1818; by Jesse Appleton,
D. D. The writings of this gentleman, which
have been published since his death in 1819, but
which are not generally known in the South,
show him to have been a profound Theologian,
an able metaphysician, an accomplished writer,
and an eminent Christian. In the opinion of the
transcriber, this extract is peculiarly adapted to
the circumstances of your younger readers.

Yours, &c.

"What then, you may ask, is really
independence of character? I answer, it
consists in an habitual determination
of the mind to regard objects accord-
ing to their value: in making the
best use of our own intellects for the
discovery of truth and duty; and in
a resolute conformity to them when
made known. While it rejects a ser-
vile imitation of others, it does by no
means require a contempt for their
sentiments or example. Nothing can
be more inconsistent with an indepen-
dent spirit, than to profess conviction,
when you do not feel it; or to say,
that you now perceive the falseness of
former opinions, when you are only
convinced that present interest re-
quires you to renounce them. To act
agreeably to the directions of reason
and conscience, though present advan-
tage or the popular sentiment be on
the other side, is to maintain the high
character of a rational being: to act
under the impulse of appetite, in con-
tempt of reason and future interest,
undeniably implies the most degrading
servitude.

In connexion with these remarks,
I cannot forbear to suggest, that the
term *independent* is never more abused
than when applied to the duellist. To
defend this practice on the ground of
moral fitness will hardly be attempted.
There is a glaring disproportion be-
tween the punishment intended, and
the crime alleged. But under certain
circumstances, it is said, if a man do
not either give or accept a challenge,
he loses his honour—that is, his popu-
larity. Now, suppose this person
were a little more unfortunate than he
is, and lived among those with whom
it was unpopular to pay one's debts or
to fulfil a promise, how can he be as-
sured that he would not neglect both on
the same principle on which he justi-
fies an action far more criminal than
such neglect.

But if you require examples of true
magnanimity, conduct which covers

its authors with real, unfading glory,
they may be obtained in large numbers
from the sacred volume: such was the
conduct of him, whose mental and
personal accomplishments had, in spite
of every impediment, placed him in
the high confidence of Pharaoh's chief
captain; and who, while alluring bland-
ishments and bright prospects were
on one side—integrity, disgrace and
danger on the other, nobly exclaimed,
*How can I do this great wickedness and
sin against God?* Such was the con-
duct of the first advocates of Chris-
tianity, who, when forbidden by the
rulers of the Jewish Church to preach
in the name of Jesus, answered,
*whether it be right in the sight of God,
to hearken unto you more than unto
God, judge ye.* Such was the con-
duct of those noble Jews, who were
raised from the condition of captives
to preside over the affairs of the pro-
vince of Babylon. When called to
make their election between a public
act of idolatry, in which thousands
were engaged, and immediate death,
in its most terrifying form, they an-
swered without even requiring time
to deliberate. *If it be so, our God,
whom we serve, is able to deliver us
from the burning fiery furnace, and he
will deliver us out of their hands, O
king. But if not, be it known unto
thee, we will not serve thy gods, nor
worship the golden image which thou
hast set up.* Proofs of an indepen-
dent spirit more noble than these, can
neither be found in the history of the
world, nor even painted to the imagin-
ation. With such characters, would
you compare the spirit of a duellist,
the spirit of a self-murderer, or the
spirit of him who sets at defiance
wholesome laws and moral restraints?
Can you see the least resemblance be-
tween him who sacrifices reputation
and life to moral fitness and the will
of God, and him who, in contempt of
both, makes similar sacrifices either
to his own passions, or to the applause
of those who think as little and act
as rashly as himself? If there be true
dignity on earth, it is found in the
character of him whose heart is the
seat of true piety. He is engaged on
the same side, with his Maker, and re-
ceives his best enjoyments from the
same sources; nor is it possible
that they should fail, while the im-
mutability of God remains. The se-
curity and independence of no creature
is equal to them to whom the Almighty
has said *'Because I live, ye shall live
also.'*

The following remarks, by Dr. Dwight, should
be read with attention, and impressed on the
heart of every being who properly regards his
own happiness, the welfare of friends, or the
good order of society:
"No reputation, no wisdom will
secure a man against drunkenness.
This sin is found in the cottage and
in the palace, in the study of the phi-
losopher, in the sacred desk, in the
hall of the council, and on the bench
of sacred Justice; and, contrary to
what would seem the dictates of na-
ture as well as delicacy, in the female
sex: even in instances when distinc-
tion, understanding, amiableness, and
refinement would appear to forbid
suspicion. In most, if not in all these
cases, the evil creeps insensibly on
the unhappy subject, and overcomes
him before he is aware. A prime
object to be here regarded, is there-
fore to keep the danger always before
our eyes. We are ever to feel that
we ourselves are in danger, and to
consider an habitual and lively dread
of it as our best safety.
"Nothing pleads for it, except the
appetite for strong drink; an appetite
unusually unnatural, and created by
sensual indulgence. All things else
in Heaven and Earth exclaim against
it with a single voice: our health, our
safety, our reason, our usefulness, our
living, our souls, our families, and
our friends, in solemn and effecting
union, urge, intreat, and persuade us
to abstain.
God commands, Christ solicits, the
spirit of Grace influences us to abstain.
Angels and glorified Saints behold
our conduct with such anxiety and
alarm as happy beings can feel, and
watch and hope to see our escape.
The law, with a terrible voice, thun-
ders in our ears the terrific denuncia-
tion: *'Drunkards shall not inherit
the kingdom of God.'* Even Hell
itself, hostile as it is to our salvation,
follows the rest of the Universe, and
in spite of its own malevolence, sub-
joins its dreadful admonition, by mar-
shalling before us the innumerable
host of wretches his sin has driven to
its mansions of despair. Who, that

does not already sleep the sleep of
death, can refuse to hear, awake, and
live!"

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

From *Tales of a Traveller*, by George Washing-
ton Irving.

"Alas! how little do we appreciate
a mother's tenderness while living!
How heedless are we in youth of all
her anxieties and kindness. But when
she is dead and gone; when the cares
and coldness of the world come with-
ering to our hearts; when we find
how hard it is to find true sympathy,
how few love us for ourselves, how
few will befriend us in our misfor-
tunes; then it is that we think of the
mother we have lost. It is true, I
had always loved my mother, even in
my most heedless days; but I felt how
inconsiderate and ineffectual had been
my love. My heart melted as I re-
traced the days of infancy, when I was
led by a mother's hand, and rocked to
sleep in a mother's arms, and was
without care or sorrow. *'Oh, my
mother,'* exclaimed I, burying my
face again in the grass of the grave—
*'Oh, that I were once more by your
side, sleeping, never to wake again,
on the cares and troubles of this
world!'*

Character of a good husband.—The
good husband is one who wedded not
by interest, but by choice: is constant
as well from inclination as principle;
he treats his wife with delicacy as a
woman, with tenderness as a friend;
he attributes her follies to her weak-
ness, her imprudence to her inadver-
tency; he passes them over therefore,
with good nature, and pardons them
with indulgence—all his care and in-
dustry are employed for her welfare;
all his strength and power are exerted
for her support and protection; he is
more anxious about his own character
and reputation, because her's is blen-
ded with his. Lastly, the good hus-
band is pious and religious, that he
may animate her faith by his practice,
and enforce the precepts of christianity
by his own example; that as they
serve to promote each other's happiness
in this world, they may unite to in-
sure eternal joy and felicity in that
which is to come. AMANDA.

Fearless Discharge of our Duties.

That great lawyer, Lord Erskine,
when at the bar, was always remark-
able for the fearlessness with which he
contended against the Bench. In one
of his contests with the judges, he
explained the rule of his conduct at
the bar in the following terms: "It
was the first command and counsel of
my youth, always to do what con-
science told me to be my duty; and to
leave the consequences to God. I
shall carry with me the memory, and
I trust the practice, of this paternal
lesson to the grave. I have hitherto
followed it, and have no reason to
complain that my obedience to it has
been even a temporal sacrifice. I
have found it on the contrary, the road
to prosperity and wealth, and I shall
point it out as such to my children."

It is said that Constantius, the
father of Constantine, finding, when
he came to the throne, a considerable
number of Christians in office at court,
issued an edict, requiring them to re-
nounce Christianity, or quit their places.
The far greatest part of them
readily and resolutely gave up their
employments and prospects, in order
to preserve a good conscience; but a
few cringed and renounced Christian-
ity. When the Emperor had thus
made full proof of their disposition,
he turned out every one that had com-
plied, and took all the others in again,
giving this as his reason for his con-
duct, that *those who would not be true
to Christ, would not be true to him.*

[FROM THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.]

The state of civilization in England,
at the time of Charles the 1st, may
be inferred from the fact, that it was
contemplated to bring a bill into Par-
liament "for restraining the barba-
rous custom of ploughing by the tail,
of pulling the wool off living sheep,
burning corn in the straw, barking
standing trees, forcing cows to give
milk, and building houses without
chimnies."

"It is very hard, my lord," said a
convicted felon at the bar to judge
Burnet, "to hang a poor man for
stealing a horse." You are not to be
hanged, sir, answered the judge, for
stealing a horse, but you are to be
hanged that horses may not be stolen.

A Traveller's Story.—A French
writer informs us, that in Ceylon, at
the present day, to prove the innate
courage of their children, their parents
place them on the back of a tame
eagle, in the presence of a multitude
assembled on the occasion, who mounts
with the child in the air; if the latter
betrays any fear, it is sacrificed, as in-
capable of supporting the dangers to
which this life is exposed.

During the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell,
and when he lay with his army at Perth, in
Scotland, a rich old miser in that town, named
Monday, hanged himself on account of the fall
of grain. Oliver offered a premium for the
best epigram on *old hanks*. Several went to
the Protector on that occasion, but he was pleas-
ed with none of them. At length a poor cob-
bler sent him the following distich, which was
approved, and he received the premium:

Blessed be the Sabbath day,
And cursed be warlike pelf!
Tuesday must now begin the week,
For Monday's hanged himself.

A person who, upon reading these lines, per-
ceived that the cobbler supposed Monday was
the first day of the week, wrote the following:

What country came the cobbler frae,
That Monday 'gan the week, wha wot?
Nor Jew, nor Christian could he be;
Forsooth, he was a Hottentot.

OLD BILLY THINKS.

That, from present prospects, Gen.
Jackson will be the next President.

He thinks that, if heroism and patri-
otism have any claim to places of
honor, he is entitled to it.

The old man thinks there would be
more credit gained by the United
States in electing him to that office,
than the General would gain to him-
self in serving.

He thinks that all treaties made with
foreign nations, would be strictly ob-
served during his administration.

He thinks when he sees a justice of
the peace staggering about drunk, and
swearing oaths that might choke an
Algerine pirate, that he does not well
fit the place.

He thinks there are more men prac-
tising physic than ever studied it well,
and that if two-thirds were to quit it,
there would be enough left to answer
every needful purpose.

He thinks that if this country could
exchange lazy, drinking, gambling
young men, to the amount of one hun-
dred, for industrious young farmers,
it would be better for the girls.

He thinks that if the girls of 18
wait for all their seniors to marry
before them, they will not all be mar-
ried in 20 years.

He thinks, if men would drink less
whiskey, their families could afford to
drink more coffee.

He thinks that people lay heavier
taxes on themselves than those laid by
government.

He thinks, when he sees a brace of
lazy wretches going about the coun-
try in the months of April and May,
with a meal-bag full of poppets, in-
stead of ploughing their farms and
planting their corn and beans, that it
would be well to lay out 25 cents in
store goods on them.

[And we think "Old Billy thinks" more than
HALF right.]

During the reign of Cromwell, a
clergyman during his service, took oc-
casion to pray "that the King and Par-
liament might hang together in peace
and concord." A sailor present jump-
ed up, and exclaimed, "that's right;
only hang them, I don't care by what
cord it is."

The following is extracted as impor-
tant to the ladies: "White veils, now
so much worn, have a tendency to in-
crease sunburn and freckles, by their
increasing the intensity of the sun's
light. They are also very injurious
to the eyes, and will, in a short time,
spoil the freshness, and dim the lustre
of the most brilliant eyes. Green is
the only colour which should be worn
as a summer veil."

A client in the English Courts ap-
plied to Lord Mansfield in his own
person, for a new trial, and being de-
sired to state his reasons, gave as the
first, that his *Lordship was asleep dur-
ing the whole trial.* We are not suf-
ficiently versed in the law to pro-
nounce whether this instance can be
adduced to prove the truth of a com-
mon saying of the same noble Judge,
*"that the man who pleaded his own
cause had a fool for a client;"* but
viewing the subject through the mere
medium of common sense, we should
think the unfortunate suitor had made
out a good case.

Town Lots—Sale!!

WILL be sold, at public auction, on Friday,
the 8th of November next, at the Court-
House in the new Town of Lexington, (David-
son county) twelve town lots in said new town,
being all the lots remaining unsold. The terms
will be, bonds and approved security, at six
and twelve months; title will be conveyed to the
purchaser on executing the bonds.

JOHN MONROE,
JOHN CLEMMONS, } Com'rs.
DAVID COX,

Sept. 25, 1824.

Martin F. Revell, Tailor,
DOPTS this plan of informing the citizens
of Salisbury, and its vicinity, in general,
that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business.

in part of John Utzman's house, situated in
Market Street, a few doors from the East corner
of the Court-House; where he is prepared and
will be happy to accommodate any gentlemen
who are disposed to patronize him in his line of
business, in the neatest and most fashionable
style, or to please fancy. He flatters himself,
from his long experience, that there are but
few, if any, in the country, that can surpass him
in the execution of his work. A fair trial is all
he asks, to prove the above assertion. The
changes of fashion shall be strictly attended to,
as he has left a correspondent in the District of
Columbia, (where he is last from) who will send
him the fashions on, in their regular seasons.
He hopes by strict attention to business, to re-
ceive a liberal share of public patronage, as he
is determined nothing shall be left undone to
render general satisfaction.
Salisbury, May 5, 1824.

House and Sign Painting, &c.

GEORGE W. GRIMES informs his friends
and the public, that he still continues to
execute all kinds of House, Sign, Coach, Wind-
sor Chair, and Ornamental Painting, in a style
of workmanship equal to any in the country.
Gentlemen having work to do within 50 or 60
miles of Salisbury, can engage the subscriber's
services on very short notice.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to re-
turn his sincere thanks to all those who have
generously extended their favors to him; and
by his faithfulness and industry, in future, hopes
still to merit their friendship and patronage.
Salisbury, July 5, 1824.

N. B. The subscriber will keep on hand, for
sale, all manner of paints and colors, prepared
for the accommodation of those who may wish
to do small jobs of painting, but who may not
have the paints, or experience to prepare them.

J. Shinn's Panacea.

THE subscriber having discovered the com-
position of SWAIN'S celebrated Panacea
has now a supply on hand for sale—he has re-
duced the price from \$3 50 to \$2 50, or by
the dozen \$14.

All charitable institutions in the United
States, and the poor, will be supplied gratis.
If the citizens of the principal towns will ap-
point an agent, to order and distribute this me-
dicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of
the following diseases: scrofula or king's evil,
ulcerated or putrid sore throat, long standing
rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white
swelling, and diseases of the bones, and all cases
generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic
diseases, generally arising in debilitated con-
stitutions, but more especially from syphilis, or
affections arising therefrom; ulcers in the larynx,
nodes, &c. and that dreadful disease occasioned
by a long and successive use of mercury, &c.
It is also useful in diseases of the liver.

CERTIFICATES.

I have within the last two years had an op-
portunity of seeing several cases of very invet-
erate ulcers, which having resisted previously
the regular modes of treatment, were healed by
the use of Mr. Swain's Panacea, and I do be-
lieve, from what I have seen, that it will prove
an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and
mercurial diseases. N. CHAPMAN, D. M.
Professor of the Institutes and Practice of
Physic in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swain
in numerous instances, within the last three
years, and have always found it extremely effi-
cacious, especially in secondary syphilis and
mercurial diseases. I have no hesitation in pro-
nouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.
W. GIBSON, M. D.
Professor of Surgery in the University
of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, February 17, 1823.

JOHN SHINN, Chemist,
N. B.—For sale at Smith & Pearsall's, north
east corner of Third and Market street, Phila-
delphia.
August 24.

Each publisher of a newspaper in the U.
States, is requested to publish this advertise-
ment once a month for one year, and send their
accounts for payment.

State of North-Carolina,

JREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August
term, 1824: Robert Simonton versus John
Alexander; original attachment, returned levied
on land. It is ordered by the Court that unless
the defendant in this suit appear before the
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held
for the county of IredeLL, at the court-house in
Statesville, on the third Monday in November
next, and plead, the plaintiff will have judgment
pro confesso, or a hearing ex parte, and that
notice thereof be published three months in the
Western Carolinian.

Test: R. SIMONTON, C'K.

Price adv. \$4. 3mt'37

State of North-Carolina,

JREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August
term, 1824: Robert Simonton versus Edward
B. Gaither; original attachment, returned levied
on land, &c. It is ordered by the court, that
publication be made for three months in the
Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant
appear before the next term of the said court,
to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-
house in Statesville, on the third Monday in
November next, and plead, the plaintiff will be
heard ex parte, and have judgment pro confesso.
Test: R. SIMONTON, C'K.

Price adv. \$4. 3mt'37

House and Lot, in Charlotte.

FOR sale, on accommodating terms, the house
and lot in the town of Charlotte, which ad-
joins Mr. John Irwin's store, on the north cor-
ner. Apply to JAMES TORRENCE.
Charlotte, May 7, 1824.